

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



0701,185

BC

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : C07J 71/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/09982 (43) International Publication Date: 12 March 1998 (12.03.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP97/04716 (22) International Filing Date: 29 August 1997 (29.08.97) (30) Priority Data: 196 35 498.6 3 September 1996 (03.09.96) DE (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): BYK GULDEN LOMBERG CHEMISCHE FABRIK GMBH [DE/DE]; Byk-Gulden-Strasse 2, D-78467 Konstanz (DE). (72) Inventors (for all designated States except CA US): AM-SCHLER, Hermann; Hohenhewenstrasse 19, D-78315 Radolfzell (DE). FLOCKERZI, Dieter; Ackerweg 26, D-78476 Allensbach (DE). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): GUTTERER, Beate [DE/DE]; Allensbacher Strasse 6b, D-78476 Allensbach (DE). (74) Common Representative: BYK GULDEN LOMBERG CHEMISCHE FABRIK GMBH; Byk-Gulden-Strasse 2, D-78467 Konstanz (DE).		(81) Designated States: AL, AU, BA, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, GE, HU, IL, JP, KR, LT, LV, MK, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, US, VN, YU, ZW, Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: PROCESS FOR R-EPIMER ENRICHMENT OF 16,17-ACETAL DERIVATIVES OF 21-ACYLOXY PREGAN-1,4-DIEN-11.BETA.,16.ALPHA.,17.ALPHA.-TRIOL-3,20-DIONE DERIVATIVES		
(57) Abstract The invention describes a process for epimer enrichment of compounds of formula (I) where R ¹ and R ² are as defined in the description, by fractional crystallization.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

**PROCESS FOR R-EPIMER ENRICHMENT OF 16,17-ACETAL DERIVATIVES OF 21-ACYLOXY
PREGNA-1,4-DIENE-11.BETA.,16.ALPHA.,17.ALPHA.-TRIOL-3,20-DIONE DERIVATIVES****Field of the invention**

The invention relates to a novel process for increasing the proportion of one epimer in epimer mixtures of certain pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 16,17-acetal 21-esters.

Prior art

DE-A 41 29 535 discloses epimeric pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 16,17-acetal 21-esters with an anti-inflammatory action. These have a butyl, isopropyl, sec-butyl, cyclohexyl or phenyl radical on the cyclic acetal ring, and their C-21 hydroxyl group is acylated by an acetyl or isobutyryl radical. The application describes how the respective R-epimer is obtained, starting from an R/S mixture, by preparative high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC). International Patent Application WO95/24416 describes a process for the epimer enrichment of pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 16,17-acetal derivatives by silylation, fractional crystallization and acid hydrolysis.

Description of the invention

In the case of active ingredients having one or more chiral centers, one stereoisomer, for example an epimer, is often more effective or associated with fewer side effects than the other. Obtaining the desired stereoisomer as selectively and purely as possible is therefore of great importance for chiral active ingredients.

According to the invention, a novel process is provided which, surprisingly, permits the separation of the epimers of certain pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 16,17-acetal 21-esters.

The invention relates to a process for increasing the proportion of the R-epimer in an R/S-epimer mixture of compounds of the formula I (see attached formula sheet), where R₁ is 1-7C-alkyl or 3-8C-cycloalkyl and R₂ is 1-7C-alkylcarbonyl or 3-8C-cycloalkylcarbonyl, which comprises subjecting the R/S-epimer mixture of the compounds of the formula I to fractional crystallization.

This fractional crystallization, which can also be repeated if necessary, permits, according to the invention, the R-epimer proportion to be increased to >97%, in particular to >99%.

1-7C-Alkyl is straight-chain or branched alkyl radicals having 1 to 7 carbon atoms. Examples which may be mentioned are the heptyl, hexyl, neopentyl, isopentyl, pentyl, butyl, iso-butyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, propyl, isopropyl, ethyl and methyl radicals.

A preferred 1-7C-alkyl radical R1 is the propyl radical.

3-8C-Cycloalkyl is the cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl or cyclooctyl radical. A preferred 3-8C-cycloalkyl radical R1 is the cyclohexyl radical.

1-7C-Alkylcarbonyl is a carbonyl group to which one of the aforementioned 1-7C-alkyl radicals is bonded. Examples which may be mentioned are the acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, pentanoyl and, preferably, isobutyryl radicals.

3-8C-Cycloalkylcarbonyl is a carbonyl group to which one of the aforementioned 3-8C-cycloalkyl radicals is bonded. The cyclohexylcarbonyl radical is preferred.

A particularly preferred embodiment of the process according to the invention is increasing the proportion of the R-epimer in an R/S-epimer mixture of compounds of the formula I in which R1 is cyclohexyl and R2 is isobutyryl, which has the chemical name [11beta,16alpha (R,S)]-16,17-[(cyclohexylmethylene)bis(oxy)]-11-hydroxy-21-(2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy)-pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione.

The fractional crystallization of the R/S-epimer mixture of the formula I is advantageously carried out from a solution of the R/S-epimer mixture of the formula I in a mixture of water and a suitable, water-miscible organic solvent.

The process according to the invention is carried out by dissolving the R/S-epimer mixture of the formula I in a suitable, water-miscible organic solvent, expediently at elevated temperature, in particular at the boiling point of the solvent used. The subsequent addition of water is expediently carried out with stirring and whilst maintaining the elevated temperature, in particular at the boiling point; after the water has been added, the mixture is cooled, preferably to room temperature, with vigorous stirring (in order to obtain as finely crystalline a product as possible).

Alternatively, the R/S-epimer mixture of the formula I can be suspended in a mixture of water and a suitable, water-miscible organic solvent and dissolved by heating, in particular to the boiling point of the solvent mixture. The solution is then cooled, preferably to room temperature, with vigorous stirring.

Cooling is advantageously carried out slowly, preferably over a period of from 2 to 10 hours.

The subsequent fractional crystallization can advantageously be influenced by adding seed crystals, preferably those of the respective pure R-epimer of the formula I.

Examples of suitable, water-miscible organic solvents which may be mentioned are acetone or in particular alcohols, such as isopropanol, n-propanol, methanol and preferably ethanol, and their mixtures in any mixing ratio. To dissolve 0.18 mol of R/S-epimer mixture of the formula I, 190-700 ml of the suitable water-miscible organic solvent, preferably 300-400 ml, are expediently used. The volume ratio of the water to the water-miscible organic solvent is preferably in the range 0.1-1 [v/v], in particular 0.25-0.75 [v/v].

The R-epimer-enriched R/S-epimer mixture of the formula I is then removed from the solution in a manner known to the person skilled in the art, in particular by filtration.

In implementing the process according to the invention, it is advantageous to start from those compounds of the formula I in which the proportion of the R-epimer has already been increased, for example the content of R-epimer is $\geq 75\%$, in particular $\geq 85\%$. The compounds of the formula I are obtained in a manner known per se, for example as described in DE-A 41 29 535. Alternatively, compounds of the formula I where R1 and R2 are as defined above can also be synthesized by acylation, starting from corresponding compounds of the formula I where R2 is hydrogen. Such starting compounds are described for example in WO95/24416. Acylation is carried out in a manner known to the person skilled in the art, e.g. as described in the examples.

The following examples describe the invention in more detail. RT stands for room temperature, min for minute(s), h for hour(s), m.p. for melting point and abs. for absolute.

Examples

1. 316 g (584 mmol) of [11beta,16alpha (R,S)]-16,17-[(cyclohexylmethylene)bis(oxy)]-11-hydroxy-21-(2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy)-pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, referred to as A hereinafter, (crude product, oil, R/S epimer ratio approximately 90/10) are dissolved in 1.1 l of abs. ethanol, and 700 ml of water are added to the boiling mixture. The mixture is allowed to cool to RT with vigorous stirring, and the precipitate is filtered off with suction, washed with 500 ml of abs. ethanol/water 2/1 and dried for 5 h at 50°C in a vacuum drying cabinet.

Yield: 237 g (438 mmol, 75%) of A, R/S epimer ratio approximately 95/5.
m.p.: 199-201°C.

The product is dissolved in 900 ml of abs. ethanol; 650 ml of water are added to the boiling mixture, and the product is isolated as given above.

Yield: 209 g (386.5 mmol, 88%) of A, R/S epimer ratio approximately 97/3.
m.p.: 201-203°C.

The product is dissolved in 800 ml of abs. ethanol; 450 ml of water are added to the boiling mixture, and the product is isolated as given above.

Yield: 178 g (329 mmol, 85%) of A, R/S epimer ratio approximately 98.5/1.5.
m.p.: 205-206°C.

The product is dissolved in 600 ml of abs. ethanol; 350 ml of water are added to the boiling mixture, and the product is isolated as given above.

Yield: 161 g (298 mmol, 90.5%) of A, R/S epimer ratio >99.5/0.5.
m.p.: 206.5-207°C.

2. 1.5 g (2.77 mmol) of A (R/S epimer ratio approximately 89/11) are dissolved in 3 ml of abs. methanol, and 1 ml of water is added to the boiling mixture. The mixture is allowed to cool to RT with stirring, and the precipitate is filtered off with suction, rinsed with a little methanol/water 3/1 and dried as above.

Yield: 1.21 g (80.6%) of A, R/S epimer ratio approximately 93:7.

3. 5 g (9.25 mmol) of A (R/S epimer ratio approximately 91.5/8.5) are dissolved, with boiling, in 15 ml of isopropanol, and 10 ml of water are added to the mixture. The mixture is allowed to cool to RT with stirring, and the precipitate is filtered off with suction, rinsed with a little isopropanol/water 2/1 and dried as above.

Yield: 4 g (80%) of A, epimer ratio R/S approximately 94/6.

4. 1.5 g (2.77 mmol) of A (R/S epimer ratio approximately 89/11) are dissolved, with boiling, in 4 ml of acetone, and 1 ml of water is added. The mixture is allowed to cool to RT with stirring, and the precipitate is filtered off with suction, rinsed with a little acetone/water 2/1 and dried as above.

Yield: 1.12 g (75%) of A, R/S epimer ratio approximately 95/5.

Preparation of the starting compounds of the formula I

A: [11beta,16alpha (R,S)]-16,17-[(Cyclohexylmethylene)bis(oxy)]-11-hydroxy-21-(2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy)-pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione

10 g of [11beta,16alpha (R,S)]-16,17-[(cyclohexylmethylene)bis(oxy)]-11,21-dihydroxypregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione and 6 g of potassium carbonate are suspended in 50 ml of acetone; 4.4 ml of isobutyric anhydride are added with stirring, and the suspension is refluxed for 2.5 h. After the mixture has cooled to RT, 100 ml of water are slowly added to the suspension. The product is filtered off with suction, washed with water and dried. The R-epimer proportion is increased as described above.

Yield of crude product: 11.4 g (99.3% of theory) of [11beta,16alpha (R,S)]-16,17-[(cyclohexylmethylen)bis(oxy)]-11-hydroxy-21-(2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy)-pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione.

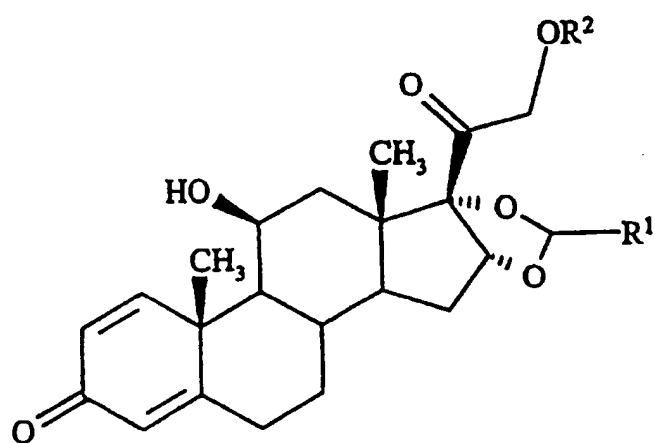
Determination of the epimer ratios for compounds of the formula I

The epimer ratios are determined by HPLC.

HPLC conditions:

Column material:	Hypersil C18, 5 μ m, 125x4.6 mm
Detector wavelength:	242 nm
Sample concentration:	0.5-1.5 mg/ml
Sample volume:	20 μ l
Flow rate:	1 ml/min
Oven temperature:	20°C
Compound A:	eluent water (45%)/ethanol (55%)

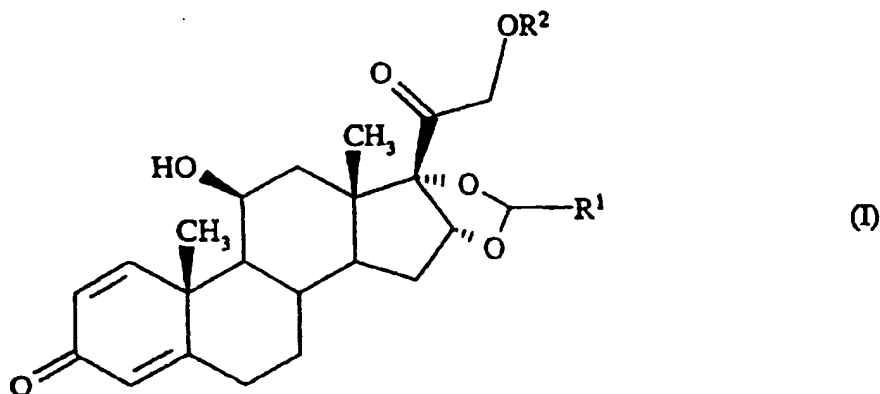
FORMULA SHEET



(I)

Patent claims

1. A process for increasing the proportion of the R-epimer in an R/S-epimer mixture of compounds of the formula I



where R₁ is 1-7C-alkyl or 3-8C-cycloalkyl and R₂ is 1-7C-alkylcarbonyl or 3-8C-cycloalkylcarbonyl, which comprises subjecting the R/S-epimer mixture of the compounds of the formula I to fractional crystallization.

2. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the fractional crystallization of the R/S-epimer mixture of the formula I is carried out from a solution of the R/S-epimer mixture of the formula I in a mixture of water and a suitable, water-miscible organic solvent.
3. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the R/S-epimer mixture of the formula I has the chemical name [11beta,16alpha (R,S)]-16,17-[(cyclohexylmethylene)bis(oxy)]-11-hydroxy-21-(2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy)-pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione.
4. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the proportion of the R-epimer in the R/S-epimer mixture of the formula I has been increased.
5. A process as claimed in claim 2, wherein the suitable, water-miscible organic solvent is ethanol.
6. A process as claimed in claim 2, wherein the suitable, water-miscible organic solvent is methanol, n-propanol, isopropanol or acetone.
7. A process as claimed in claim 2, wherein the suitable, water-miscible organic solvent is a mixture of organic solvents.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/EP 97/04716

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C07J1/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 92 11280 A (INST FARMACEUTYCZNY) 9 July 1992	1, 4
Y	see example 1	1-7
Y	<p>--- A. THALEN: "Epimers of budesonide and related corticosteroids. III. Synthesis and structure elucidation by carbon-13 and proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy" ACTA PHARMACEUTICA SUECICA, vol. 24, no. 3, 1987, pages 97-114, XP002052944 see page 98, line 6 - page 99, line 2 see page 109, last paragraph see page 110, last paragraph --- -/--</p>	1-7

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"A" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 January 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

05/02/1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Watchorn, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 97/04716

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 94 22899 A (BYK GULDEN LOMBERG CHEM FAB ;GUTTERER BEATE (DE)) 13 October 1994 see examples 8,12 ---	1-7
Y	EP 0 262 108 A (ASTRA PHARMA PROD) 30 March 1988 see examples 1,2 ---	1-7
Y	WO 95 24416 A (BYK GULDEN LOMBERG CHEM FAB ;GUTTERER BEATE (DE)) 14 September 1995 cited in the application see the whole document -----	1-7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 97/04716

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9211280 A	09-07-92	PL 164294 B	29-07-94
		AT 119165 T	15-03-95
		DE 69107863 D	06-04-95
		DE 69107863 T	06-07-95
		EP 0569369 A	18-11-93
		ES 2069411 T	01-05-95
WO 9422899 A	13-10-94	AU 683463 B	13-11-97
		AU 6538194 A	24-10-94
		BG 100032 A	31-05-96
		CA 2159627 A	13-10-94
		CN 1120339 A	10-04-96
		CZ 9502529 A	17-01-96
		EP 0701565 A	20-03-96
		FI 954579 A	27-09-95
		HU 72594 A	28-05-96
		JP 8508278 T	03-09-96
		NO 953861 A	29-09-95
		NZ 265054 A	22-08-97
		PL 311474 A	19-02-96
		SK 122395 A	10-01-96
EP 0262108 A	30-03-88	CY 1791 A	20-10-95
		DE 3774987 A	16-01-92
		HK 46194 A	20-05-94
		JP 2668000 B	27-10-97
		JP 63093795 A	25-04-88
		KR 9514460 B	28-11-95
WO 9524416 A	14-09-95	US 4925933 A	15-05-90
		AU 1949195 A	25-09-95
		EP 0749438 A	27-12-96
		JP 9509952 T	07-10-97